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A STARTLING

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

A Nitro Benzine Liquid Which Will Absorb the Human Body.

In Two Hours' Time Not a Trace Remains to Tell the Tale.

An explosion whith recently occurred in a chemical factory reveals the strange properties of a liquid that dissolves human remains. It will absorb a body in two hours, leaving no trace of bone or tissue. Now will up-to-date murderers use nitro benzine to conceal the evidences of their crime? Is detective skill equal to the emergencies of this new disc very? These are questions that criminal jurisprudence must take into account.

The history of crime proves almost conclusively that murders will always be found out because it is impossible to get rid of the remains. If you can not destroy the body you can not destroy the evidence of the crime and the clews to the identity of the murderer. And the fact that it seems almost impossible to destroy human remains has brought many criminals to the bar of justice and probably deterred others from the execution of desperate deeds.

Now, however, an accident has revealed a method whereby the body of a grown up person may be wholly destroyed within two hours, leaving absolutely no trace. The body of a murdered person may, according to this method, be placed in a bathtub with a certain liquid.

Within two hours the flesh has crumbled from the bones, the bones and tissues have dissolved, the teeth, the skull, even the clothes and buttons have assimilated with the surrounding liquid. The whole body, containing the evidences of the crime and the clews which would lead up to the discovery of the murderer, has ceased to exist.

Then it is only necessary to pull out the plug and the liquid flows from the bathtub into the sewer. The bathtub may be washed out afterwards with clean water. No trace is left, either of the murdered person or the liquid which has so mysteriously absorbed his remains.

The discovery of this liquid with its remarkable properties was somewhat peculiar. It was only a few weeks ago that an explosion occurred at a chemical factory at Mulhouse, in Alsace.

The explosion occurred in a building in which nitro-benzine was stored, and where a workman was known to have been employed at the time. Fire followed the explosion and when it had been subdued it was found that there was three feet of boiling liquid on the floor of the building.

When it had cooled a search was made for the man's remains, but no trace whatever was found of them. It was then thought that after all he might have left the place before the explosion.

To put the matter to the test, carcasses of animals were put into the liquid and it was found that they disappeared within two hours. Twenty-four hours had elapsed between the explosion and the first search.

This discovery will, it is expected, be put to the test by some murderer within a few years, but as likely as not he will blunder in such a way as to leave the marks of his crime; some of the facts in connection with the nitro-benzine are withheld in the interest of justice, as it is contrary to public policy that means for concealing a great crime should be spread abroad. If the murderer fools much with the nitro-benzine, he is likely to blow himself up, and administer justice with his own hand.

It seems an easy thing after you have killed a man to put his remains beyond the reach of the law. Nothing would appear to be simpler than to destroy all evidence by destroying the body.

The futility of attempting this has however, been shown again and again In many cases the very effort of the murderer to get rid of the remains has been the means of furnishing the proof upon which he was subsequently hanged.

This was so in the famous Parkman Webster murder case in Boston, in which Oliver Wendell Holmes was one of the witnesses. Prof. Webster of Harvard College, had killed Dr. Parkman and attempted to burn the body in the furnace of the college laboratory. He was one of the demonstrators of anatomy in the college, using human remains frequently for his work. It would seem that it should have been an easy matter for him to have disposed of the remains of his victim along with those of the subjects in his lectures without exciting suspicion.

But the excitement which in this kind of an emergency seems to deprive a man of his usual common sense, caused Prof. Webster to take such extraordinary precautions against detection as to at once attract attention to himself; when a search was made the body, cut up in pieces, was discovered in his possession.

In the Maxwell-Preller murder that occurred at St. Louis some ten years ago, it was the excitement of the murderer Maxwell after the crime which caused him to leave the evidence where it would certainly be found. He had carefully planned the murder beforehand, and when he killed Chas. Preller, packed the body in a trunk for shipment.

But he changed his mind at the last moment and fled from St. Louis, leaving the trunk containing the body at the Southern Hotel. When the murder was discovered Maxwell was on a steamer in the Pacific, on his way to New Zealand, but when the steamer reached port officers of justice, who had been telegraphed to, put the man under arrest.

In the famous Benwell-Burchell case, at Woodstock, Ontario, a few years ago, it was the discovery of the body of Benwell in the tamarack swamp, divested, as Burchell supposed, of all clews to his identity, which led to the exposure of the crime and the arrest of Burchell, who was subsequently tried, found guilty and executed.

In every one of these cases the murder was committed by a man of high intelligence in his sober senses. Prof. Webster was one of the faculty at Harvard, and Burchell was a graduate of Oxford University, while Maxwell was a man of very fine education.

Maxwell and Burchell had carefully planned the murder beforehand. All three, as soon as the crime had been committed, set about a careful destruction of evidence.

There is hardly a man of intelligence who does not think that he can successfully commit a murder and do it in such a way that he would never be found out. It seems such an easy matter to shoot a man and put a pistol in his hand tending to show that he committed suicide, to put poison in his cup, to strike him on the back of the head or to stab him.

But these have been tried again and again, and the body has disclosed the facts which revealed the crime and the identity of the criminal.

It seems an easy thing to get rid of the body until you come to think it out in detail. Could you ship it away by express? That would most certainly lead to detection. It has been tried again and again and the murderer caught, perhaps thousands of miles away; would you bury the body? there are many cases where this has been tried, and one case of a man in London who dug up the remains and took them with him as he moved from house to house, burying them always in the back yard, where they were finally discovered; would you burn the body? that also has been tried and never yet, so far as is known, successfully.

The skeleton, the skull, the teeth, always remain, and they furnish as ample means of identification as the whole body itself. Throw the body of a man into the river and it will probably come to the surface. If he has been murdered it seems that it will certainly come to the surface.

Left in a vacant house a body is soon discovered. The Cronin murder in Chicago shows how elaborate plans were made by intelligent men to destroy the evidence of their crime, even to the hiring of a house beforehand in the suburbs. And yet when the crime was committed they feared to leave the body in the vacant house and buried it in a sewer, where it was found not long after.

But the fact remains that now for the first time does science know a sure and positive method of destroying human remains. A new difficulty is added to the administration of justice, and a new problem is created for some Sherlock Holmes or some M. Lecoeq to solve.

Scientific detectives will have to familiarize themselves with the qualities of nitro-benzine. Chemistry teaches us that every element leaves traces behind it, and there must be some liquid, some metal, or some vegetable substance which will demonstrate the presence of this mysterious agent and disclose the means whereby some foul murder has been committed.

For detection of crime is but the pitting of one intelligence against another. It is certain that Justice, with Science as its handmaiden, will bring to the detection of crime as much intelligence, knowledge and skill as have been employed to defeat it, and in spite of nitro-benzine the murderer of the future will have probably as many difficulties to overcome, as many enemies to face, as the murderer of the past.

FACTS ABOUT OUR COUNTRY.

If Texas were as thickly populated as Massachusetts, it would have 80,000,000 people; if as thickly populated as New York, it would have 38,000,000 people.

There are now more people in New York State than there were in England in Queen Elizabeth's time, and nearly as many as there were in the elder Pitt's time.

The inhabitants of the two Dakotas boast that they could produce enough wheat to feed all Europe, if the demand and price justified it. They are probably right.

When the civil war began there were only two cities west of the Mississippi that had 50,000 inhabitants, St. Louis and San Francisco. Now there are fifteen.

The United States is the greatest mineral producing country on earth, though so far as the precious metals are concerned Australia is becoming a formidable rival.

The Mississippi is about thirteen times as long as the Thames, the biggest river in England, and nearly five times as long as the Rhine, the most famous river in Europe.

The waters of the Great Salt Lake in Utah are rendered so dense by immense quantities of salt that a man's body will scarcely sink in them. Bathers come out of the lake covered with a crust of salt.

By the last census one fourth of the people of the United States lived west of the Mississippi. The United States west of the Mississippi is two and a quarter times as big as the United States east of the Mississippi.

The greatest corn producing State in the Union is Iowa. The leadership in wheat fluctuates between California, Kansas, North Dakota, Minnesota, Illinois and Indiana. Kentucky always leads in tobacco and Texas in cotton.

There is no way to compare the climate of the United States with that of Western Europe, because here the summers are much hottes and the winters are much colder. The climate of the United States is more like that of Russia.

Only the addition of Alaska made the United States larger than Canada and even with Alaska it does not exceed the Dominion greatly in size; but at least half of Canada is too cold for anybody except hunters, explorers and Esquimaux.

There are twenty seven States and Territories in the Union, every one of which is larger than England; and there are four—Texas, Montana, California and New Mexico—each of which is larger than Italy, which, including Sicily, has an area of 115,000 square miles.

The highest mountain in the United States east of the Mississippi, is Mt. Mitchell, in North Carolina, which is a little over 7,000 feet in height, or less than one half as high as thirty or forty peaks west of the Mississippi.

The United States is seventy times as large as England, seventeen times as large as Germany, and three hundred and fifty times as large as Holland, but is only one third the size of the British empire and two fifths the size of the Russian empire.

When the Revolutionary war closed there were only two cities in the United States that had 20,000 inhabitants—Philadelphia and New York. Now there are 175. Philadelphia was the largest city in the country until 1810, when New York passed it.

Kentucky is in the latitude of Sicily, but while Sicily is semi-tropical, the Ohio river at Louisville, a mile wide there, has been frozen over so solidly a number of times, the latest in the winter of 1892, that loaded wagons crossed on it. Even the Danube many hundreds of miles north of Sicily, has not been frozen over in this manner since ancient times.

The center of population in the United States is a few miles south of Columbus, Ind. By "center of population we mean that if a north and south line and an east and west line were drawn through that place, the same number of people would live in each of the four sections thus produced.

Delaware, next to the smallest state in the Union, is almost exactly the size of Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which constitutes a province of the Dominion of Canada. Each has about 2100 square miles. Texas is nearly seventy times as large as both put together.

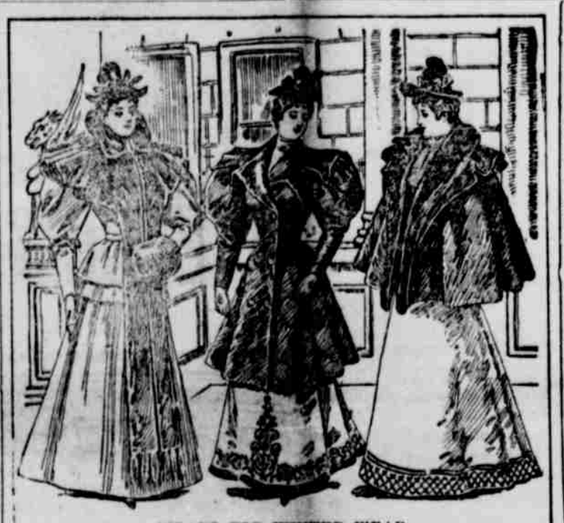
Until recently, it was believed that Mt. Whitney, in California, 15,000 feet high, or 900 feet less than Mont Blanc, was the highest mountain in the United States outside of Alaska, but it is believed now that there are peaks in California, and probably in Colorado, 16,000 feet high. But even at 16,000 feet our highest mountain would be 7,500 feet less than Aconcagua, the highest known mountain in South America.

While Lake Superior is the largest fresh water lake in the world, it is only one sixth the size of the Caspian sea, in Asia, which is really a salt water lake, as it is entirely surrounded by land. Lake Michigan has been displaced from its position as the second lake in size by the Victoria Nyanza in central Africa, which recent explorers estimate at 28,000 square miles, or only 4,000 less than Lake Superior.

What has been called the Great American Desert covers an area of about 900,000 square miles in the United States proper. It includes Wyoming, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and a large part of Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and Colorado. While there are many fertile valleys and immense areas suitable for stock ranges, most of this country is at a great elevation above the sea, and suffers from a very slight rainfall.

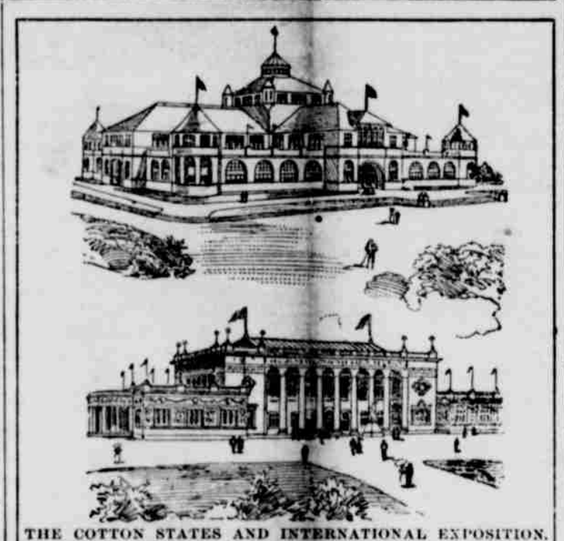
The greatest river west of the Rock Mountains is the Columbia. The Colorado and the Rio Grande which look so large on the map, are shallow; and nearly all the rivers of the great plains, though long, have a very small volume of water, and often in summer become a mere series of pools. The Humboldt and the Carson, the largest rivers in Nevada, finally sink in the sand and are seen to rise no more.

Texas is bigger than any country in Europe, except Russia. It is more than five times as large as England, two and a half times as large as Italy, and one fourth larger than Germany, France or Spain. It is two hundred times as large as Rhode Island. But the colonies of West Australia and South Australia are each four times as large as Texas. New South Wales is more than twice as large.—New York World.



WRAPS FOR WINTER WEAR.

At the right is a new stole mantle with a plaited collar which extends in revers down to the bottom of the wrap. In the center is shown a Prince Albert coat of Persian with incroyable revers. At the left is a victorine with long stole tabs reaching to the bottom of the dress.



THE COTTON STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

The structure at the top is the proposed Government building at the Cotton States and International Exposition, which opens in Atlanta, Ga., September 18, 1895. Uncle Sam has appropriated $200,000 for his building and exhibit. At the bottom is the Fine Arts building.

EDITOR PRESS: If you will honor me with space in your valuable columns I will give you a history of my whereabouts for the past three months

In a light, airy room on Fords Ferry street I have been hid away with a group of bright boys and girls ranging from six to eighteen years of age; some possessing qualities that, if cultivated, any parent would hale the day when they could point them out as their child or children. We ran from the B C to all the studies of our common school branches of the day, and we arrived at the conclusion that mathematics and the study of our own laws and country were of great importance and would become overly interested and wish for more time, but now we will remind you that we had on roll from thirty-five to forty pupils. Recitations from sixty to seventy per day, so that in order to do justice to all we had a time for every study. Being led by Divine guidance Love was our motto, and some days a halo of love seemed to be about and around us, but about this time merry mischief would induce some boy to flip a paper ball across the room,

In school we find all kinds of character, but I want to say right here, we never broke down or gave way, realizing that the school room is also a moulding room, and no place for harsh words or rash tempers, and when a pupil was caught at anything that wore against our rules, we would refer them to some character that stands out in society today as a stone wall, though of poor parentage and small means, such as Adam Clark, he no doubt owes his success to a teacher who lovingly laid his hand on Clark's head and with a heart full of love said to the mother: "Oh yes, Adam can learn, we will get along nicely together." Had it not have been for the cheering words of a mother to her son, James A. Garfield would have gone home from that institution of learning in Ohio heartbroken and all energy slain, but away in the western wilds a christian mother sends up a petition for her boy, and amid the taunts and sneers, James A. Garfield was content to live on mush and milk in order that he might one day gain an education and be to that old mother a support and staff. Then reminding them (the boys) that God in his wisdom had made them just a little lower than the angels, and had put all creation under their control, I would then add, let us make men in deed and truth; do you know that the ladder of fame is lying at your feet, under your control; mount upon the first round, which is truth and honesty, and thus started God will help Your mothers prayers is to see her boy ripen into manhood that will dare to do right. Your country cries for such men to fill office. But let us stop and back to the studies; we made Friday a day of general examination, taking Ray's promiscuous examples for our review, we dug down and conquered all we went over; we often wished that some parent, who was so kind as to patronize us, would have been interested enough to have heard our recitations on Friday; we are willing any one should test us as far as we have gone, I believe in cleaning up as you go, so we never allowed one to visit us but with bright faces and hearts to come up all over the room, I will try, and we regret today that we ever gave up teaching.

PROGRAMME,

For the Teachers Association, to be Held at Weston Dec. 15, 1894.

Opening by prayer—Rev. W. C. M. Travis.

1. Object of the Association; the law authorizing the same, by the Superintendent, Miss Mina Wheeler.
2. The manner and plans of grading schools; Mr. T. A. Rankin.
3. What is good order in school, and how to maintain it; Mr. A. A. Jasper.
4. State method of keeping beginners employed; Miss Corda Wheeler.
5. Relate some benefits you have derived from reading "School Management;" Mr. R. M. Allen.
6. Method of teaching pupils primary arithmetic, remembering the tables, etc; Mr. W. K. Powell.
7. Essay; the enjoyments of school life; Miss Mary Moore.
8. Give your plan of conducting a Philosophy lesson; M. J. Travis.
9. Best way of conducting a grammar class, so as to keep the scholars interested; Mr. E. E. Thurmond.
10. Relate what you have read from "Folklore;" how far you have read, how progressing, benefits derived from reading, etc; Miss Ida Nunn.
11. How to conduct an arithmetic class from compound numbers to discount; is it best to let them go too rapidly? Mr. I. B. Hina.
12. Essay; benefits derived from obtaining an education; Miss Mary Flanary.
13. How to secure the interest of trustees and parents in school work; Mr. W. H. Blackburn.
14. Essay; how to win love and confidence of scholars; Miss Mattie Kevil.
15. Give plan how to study and recite a history lesson; Mr. Wm. Flannary.
16. How do you teach spelling? which is the most beneficial, oral or written, and why? how do you conduct your geography recitations? Mr. Wm. Minner.
17. Essay; the aim of life; Miss Maggie Cain.
18. Proper way of opening school; what is the teacher and scholars duty to each other; Rev. W. C. M. Travis
19. Other miscellaneous business.
20. Adjournment.

Every person is invited to attend this Association, and we will be glad to have you with us.

Della Kevil,
Vice President,

A. M. Bailey, a well known citizen of Eugene, Oregon, says his wife has been for years troubled with chronic diarrhoe and used many remedies with little relief until she tried Chamberlain's cholic, cholera and diarrhoea remedy, which has cured her sound and well. Give it a trial and you will be surprised at the prompt relief it affords. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Moore & Orme.